

Watchman & State Journal.

E. P. WALTON, JR., EDITOR.

Thursday, September 5, 1880.

THE ELECTION.

Montpelier takes her stand as a Whig town—decidedly so—having elected a whig representative, and given a clear Whig majority on the State, Congressional and County tickets, over all the other parties, which were, this year and in this town, far more numerous than usual, and some of them (we are obliged to add,) were countenanced by a few men who have hitherto not merely acted with the Whig party, but have been quite willing to take a liberal share of its honors. Such a victory as the Whigs of Montpelier have won, under such circumstances, is in the highest degree satisfactory to them, and will be so to the Whigs of the entire State. Mr. Vail's majority was 24 over all—and his plurality over Mr. Marston, the candidate of the coalitionists, 101. The vote on the state ticket last year was 348 whig and 248 coalition—a tie; this year the whigs have 11 majority over both the coalition and old line candidates.

The following are the votes:

For Governor,—Williams	259
Peck	236
Roberts	12
Lieut. Governor,—Converse	257
Smith	232
Clark	18
Treasurer,—Howes	266
Poland	218
Noyes	20
For Congress,—Davis	235
Bartlett	220
Willard	3
Scattering	3
Sheriff,—Joseph W. Howes	251
McLeod	205
Bancroft	10
James W. Howes	1
Nelson A. Chase	1
Representatives, J. A. Vail, Whig	241
J. T. Marston, coalition	140
D. S. Thurston, workingman	38
John Spalding, temperance	31
Scattering	7

JUDGES OF THE PEACE ELECTED.

E. P. Jewett, whig	367
C. W. Bancroft, old line	361
W. W. Caldwell, whig	359
Jos. A. Prentiss, "	287
Luther Cross, "	285
Wm. Howes, "	285
F. F. Merrill, "	219
C. G. Eastman, coalition	216
Chas. Reed, "	193
H. W. Heaton, "	187

We add such returns as have come to hand.—It will be observed that in this county, the result is a loss of whig representatives; but it must be remembered that in the last two years the whigs were very lucky, having five or six whig representatives, while there was but one solitary town in the county that gave a whig majority on the state ticket: that year the whigs struggled manfully—probably never have the contests been more severe,—but the luck was on the other side. In Berlin, Middlesex, Worcester and East Montpelier, the coalitionists have saved themselves, "by the skin of their teeth." In Barre the fight was a hard one against the coalitionists, and they were defeated by W. H. Ellis, old line, by 3 maj. over all, and 25 plurality over the coalition.

We guess the whig state ticket is elected by the people, and the Legislature is whig by a good working majority.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	1850.	1859.
Montpelier	259	236
Worcester	41	74
Woodstock	435	76
Orange	121	116
Brattleboro	108	105

REPRESENTATIVES.

Barre, Warren H. Ellis, old line,—coalition loss.
Berlin, Elijah H. Covell, c.—whig loss.
Calais, D. B. Fay, c.
East Montpelier, Nathaniel C. King, c.
Frigton, Jacob Boyce, c.
Middlesex, John Poor, c.
Montpelier, Jackson A. Vail, w.
Mortons, Dennis Childs, c.
Northfield, John Gregory, c.—whig loss.
Roxbury, Dexter Sampson, c.
Waitsfield, Rodrick Richardson, c. gain.
Waterbury, none.
Warren, Gideon Goodspeed, w.
Worcester, Milton Brown, c. gain.
Bennington, whig, 200 majority.
Burlington, Henry Leavenworth, w. 175 maj.
Middletown, Joseph Warner, w. 60 maj.
Woodstock, Thomas E. Powers, w. 30 maj.
Williamstown, Milton Martin, c.
Shelburne, Elijah Root, w.—coalition loss.
St. Albans, Wm. Bridges, old line,—whig loss.
Milton, Rodolphus Sanderson, w.
Randolph, Ammi Burnham, c. 40 maj.
Hartford, whig.
Pomfret, coalition,—whig loss.
Barnard, no choice.
Brookfield, Homer Hatch, c.
Orange, Orange Fifield,—whig gain.
Washington, Elisha Tracy, whig.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

On invitation, the editor of the Watchman visited Lamoille county last week to talk to a whig convention, and had the pleasure of meeting a good number of warm-hearted whigs gathered in the Court House at Hyde Park, who were also addressed, and very handsomely, by C. NORRIS, (a son of Lamoille), and B. RICHMOND, Esq., of Burlington. So much for the occasion—a political one, of which it is of course useless to speak more particularly, now that the election has passed.

We improved this occasion to use our eyes as well as our tongue, and as the result of our observations we say: it will be hard to find a better agricultural region, or a more thrifty and enterprising population, than is to be found on the line of the new plank road from Waterbury to Hyde Park. Stowe is one of the very best agricultural towns in the State; and Morris-town, with the whole valley of the Lamoille, is also entitled to high rank. This region should also abound in various manufacturing works, for which the water power of the Lamoille affords unusual advantages; and we doubt not that the facilities for transportation on the plank road to the Central Railroad, and thence to markets, both eastern and western, will hasten the time for an improvement of all the resources of that section of country. Five miles of the plank road are in use; ten miles, (Stowe to Waterbury), will be completed this year; and the rest (ten miles more, from Stowe to Hyde Park), will be constructed next year. The road is well made, planned eight feet wide with side grading of earth, and operates admirably. We understand it will cost \$1,300 dollars per mile—\$26,000 for 20 miles, or less than the cost of one mile of the cheapest sort of railroad. We guess it will "pay," as the phrase goes, and grow more popular and pay better every day that it is used. Go and see the plank road, and the country, too,

through which it runs. We do not know of a more pleasant excursion that can be had in this vicinity.

Letter to the Editor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1880.
Messrs. Editors—My purpose in addressing you at this time, is to give you and your readers some idea of what is doing in the city of magnificent distances—that is, what is doing by Congress for the benefit of the people at large.

To make my letter interesting to you and your readers, I must talk about those subjects in which the people of Vermont take an interest. And what are the subjects now before Congress in which they feel a peculiar interest? Slavery is one, and that as they well know has absorbed nearly the whole time of Congress, to the exclusion of almost everything else. Each of their senators and representatives has spoken at large upon it, and their speeches have been published. They are all known to be sound on that subject and all opposed to slavery. No unprejudiced person can say that the subject of slavery has not been discussed thoroughly during this session, and the interests of the domestic institution cared for. But have all other interests been equally discussed and equally provided for? The people of Vermont, I think, were once somewhat interested in the protection of American Industry. In 1844, if I mistake not, all parties declared themselves in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and when the tariff was altered in 1846, they were opposed to its alteration and preferred specific to ad valorem duties. The opinion of the people then was that more ample protection ought to be afforded both to the agriculturist and the manufacturer. And has that feeling changed? Are they now opposed to protection? These questions of course you are able to answer better than myself. Believing, however, that they still take an interest in these subjects, I will proceed now to tell what has been done by Congress upon this subject.

The Tariff question has been during the nine months of this session, but seldom agitated.—Numerous petitions have been sent in from the people in different sections of the country, but as a general thing, they were merely presented, and laid upon the table unacted upon. Upon the presentation of petitions occasionally members would take a lively interest and speak in favor of specific duties; but aside from that nothing has been done. Even Committees who might have matured bills for the alteration of the Tariff, have done nothing. The Speaker of the House, a Southern man, and a Locofoco, and of course hostile to a high tariff, appointed every chairman of each of the standing committees from among the Locofocos; and it was not to be expected that any Committee would make a report favorable to protection to home industry.

The Committee on Manufactures, (of which Mr. PECK is Chairman,) whose duty it is to take care of the interests of the manufacturers, and which would, if the Chairman and a majority of the Committee had been in favor of a protective tariff, made a report in favor of protection to Home Industry, has not, I have been credibly informed, been even called together. And yet the Chairman is called a good Tariff man at home. Well, perhaps he will be when he returns from the contaminating air of Washington to the bracing breezes of the Green Mountain State.

Last Saturday, an effort was made in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to amend the General Appropriation Bill, so as to give more adequate protection to the drooping interests of the country. The amendment was, however, decided out of order, by the Chairman, Mr. BURNETT, from S. C., and on an appeal from his decision, he was sustained 81 to 77. Those who voted to sustain his decision were mostly from the South and anti-tariff men. All the Whig members from Vermont voted with the friends of protection, and against the decision of the Chair.

Mr. PECK, however, the democratic member, voted with the South to sustain the Chair.

The amendment was offered by Mr. HAMPTON of Pennsylvania, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after 30 days from the passage of this act, the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to reduce the duties on imports and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1846," shall be levied on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, agreeably to the average value which the same articles bore in the principal markets of the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1846, to be ascertained, and fixed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill of 1836, there was a clause of a similar character to this which was cited as a precedent to this; and consequently the friends of protection considered this amendment to be in order. As soon as the amendment was read, Mr. TOOMBS rose and declared the amendment out of order, because the object was to raise revenue, whereas the bill was to make appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN decided the amendment out of order, as not germane to the bill.

Mr. STEVENS of Penn. appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. ASHmun thought the Chair was in error. Mr. STEVENS desired to have the clause read in the appropriation bill of 1836.

The CHAIRMAN decided that it could not be read without a unanimous consent of the House. This not being granted,

Mr. STEVENS called for tellers to count the ayes and noes on his appeal.

The decision of the Chair was sustained, 81 ayes, 77 noes.

Nearly all the Whigs from the North, friends of protection, and among them the Vermont Whigs, voted aye, and the Locofocos, and among them Mr. PECK, from the North, with a few exceptions, voted No.

This vote was regarded by the friends of protection as a vote for or against increasing protection to Home Industry. Mr. PECK's voting with the enemies of protection cannot be construed as favorable to him as a protectionist.

It is said in the city that Mr. McKENNA, the new Secretary of the Interior, has returned home indisposed, not to enter again upon the duties of his office.

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Confessions.—The Washington Republic and Intelligence, of Friday, contain a column of confessions by the Senate, of appointments made by the President. We select those for Vermont:

Collector.—Albert Catlin, for the district of Vermont.

Postmaster.—Luther Blodgett, at Burlington, Vt.

The Shillingtons all arrested.—The fifth and last of this family was arrested on Tuesday by officer Watson and Lyman Hinkson in Worcester, and safely lodged in the jail here.

Byrne's Dictionary of Mechanics.—New York D. Appleton, & Co.

No. 11 of this valuable work has been received.

Obituary.—Rev. Nathaniel B. Dodge.

COMMUNICATED.

The subject of this notice was born in Winchester, N. H., and in childhood removed with his parents to the State of Vermont. There, in early life, he dedicated himself to God, in the new and everlasting covenant. There he entered the ministry—was ordained—and there, too, he labored for some ten or twelve years, a part of the time as an Evangelist, and a part as a settled pastor. While there a call was made by the U. F. M. S. for missionaries to go to the Ojaga Indians, on the Western borders of Missouri. To this call he responded; and with very short notice, turned his face to the wilderness, like his Divine Master, "To seek and to save that which was lost." From that time forward, he in a special manner gave up all for Christ.—The writer became acquainted with him as early as March, 1821. From that time until his death, (which took place September 3d, 1848,) he had the fullest opportunity to try, by the Scripture test, the genuineness of his Christian character. "By their fruits shall ye know them." He was frank, benevolent, devout, steadfast, persevering, watchful, and eminently a man of prayer. Few men ever studied the Bible more, or with greater profit to himself and others. No one, after an hour's acquaintance with him, could for a moment doubt his goodness.—What he was one day, he was every day and in every place, and under all circumstances. The salvation of souls was the great theme upon which he delighted to dwell. The efficacy of the Gospel he never doubted. The Sovereignty of God, the Divinity of Christ, and of the Holy Spirit, occupied a prominent place in all his public discourses. His views of the Atonement were clear and discriminating. His faith in the promises of the Gospel unyielding. These views prepared him to be untiring in the great work of winning souls to Christ, and sustained him under every discouragement. No benevolent enterprises of the day escaped his notice, and no one was more prompt to give and solicit funds for these purposes. After devoting nearly fifteen years to the improvement of the Indians, he then turned his attention to the spiritual wants of the infant settlements on the western frontier. To their good, he devoted twelve or thirteen years, till the close of his useful life. Two churches, through his untiring efforts, were gathered and organized. Few churches were ever blessed with a more faithful and devoted Pastor. They are now left to mourn his loss, while no one can be found to take his place.—Should any of the readers of this notice ever visit Western Missouri, they would do well to turn aside to the settlement on the little Osage, in Bates county, and they will there find an interesting monument erected to his praise. A neat house of worship, substantially enclosed in a four acre lot, in which you will find his humble resting place. You will not find it marked by the marble slab, nor perhaps with a single inscription to record his worth. But visit the few families in the neighborhood, and there you will find it inscribed on the fleshy tablets of the heart. The writer attended the burial service, and was an eye witness of the silent grief and flowing tears which so eloquently spoke their love to the departed. From the first moment of his exposure to Christ, to the last hour of his stay on earth, he kept the faith, and faith kept him. He was remarkable for his punctuality; and it is worthy of notice, that he was called to enter the sanctuary above, on Sabbath morning, at the same hour he was wont to leave for the sanctuary on earth. He never was subject to ecstasies, neither did he experience them in the hour of his death: "but calm as summer evenings," he bid the final farewell, his countenance gathering radiance as he breathed his last.—"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." The deceased has left a widow and seven children, for whom prayer is affectionately asked. He was nearly 70 years old, when he died, and probably had been thirty years in the ministry.

VERMONT CENTRAL R. R. and the British Mail.

The following note received from Col. Moore this morning sufficiently explains itself.—Burlington Sentinel.

Northfield, Aug. 30, 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL:

SIR:—I was at stated in the Montreal Courier, that the editor of that paper had recently received a notice from Mr. O. A. Barton, agent of the Rutland & Burlington R. R., 12 hours in advance of the last British Mail, in consequence of the Central cars not arriving at Burlington in season for the boats. The truth is that the boat left the wharf before the time agreed upon for leaving, by Mr. O. A. Barton, the agent of the boats and myself, (a memorandum of which, made at the time, I now have in my possession.) The fault therefore, lies with the boats, and not with the Central Railroad.

J. MOORE, Sup't. Vt. C. R. Co.

Propos: We give the following from the Railway Times. It true, the travelling public ought to know it. If not true, we shall be glad to contradict it.

Lake Champlain Railway Navigation Company.—We have heard great complaints of the boats of this company, and as a friend of the travelling public, it is not out of place to advert to it. The Company is controlled by one or two different parties, who, we are told, seem determined to use the power in their hands to the utmost, for the purpose of forcing the travelling public to use their boats, and thus pursuing a very obnoxious to the public, and against the wishes of the more discreet stockholders. The company charge for a passage across the Lake from Whitehall to St. Johns, 150 cents, three dollars, and for meals and boats, 100 cents.—One dollar and 50 cents, for the route from Niagara Falls to Montreal, a distance of 420 miles, the Ontario and St. Lawrence boats charge but eight dollars, for meals, berths, and the most splendid accommodations included. The agent of the Lake Champlain Company, we are told, does not hesitate to say that he shall make the public pay roundly this season, so as to enable him to run off the opposition boats which he expects will be put on during the next summer. If this is a fact, the public should be acquainted with it, and as a friend of the travelling public, it is not out of place to state it. At this stage of travelling facilities, should be put down at any and all hazards, and if the principle which the agent has laid down, is to be acted upon, every newspaper in New-England, New-York and the Canadas would be obliged to the company, who they one to be, and how, if they did not expose the infamous monopoly, and warn their readers from travelling with it. The increasing traffic upon Lake Champlain calls loudly for better accommodations, and if the capitalists of Vermont will put a fleet of substantial boats, a proper representation of the rights of the matter would give the new line some tincture of the entire Lake travel.

The completion of the railways from Whitehall to Rutland will operate to reduce this monopoly, but the Lake boats must be put on to meet the competition, and as a friend of the travelling public, it is not out of place to state it. At this stage of travelling facilities, should be put down at any and all hazards, and if the principle which the agent has laid down, is to be acted upon, every newspaper in New-England, New-York and the Canadas would be obliged to the company, who they one to be, and how, if they did not expose the infamous monopoly, and warn their readers from travelling with it. The increasing traffic upon Lake Champlain calls loudly for better accommodations, and if the capitalists of Vermont will put a fleet of substantial boats, a proper representation of the rights of the matter would give the new line some tincture of the entire Lake travel.

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